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LEE & HAYES PLLC 421 W RIVERSIDE AVENUE SUITE 500 SPOKANE, WA 99201			EXAMINER TANK, ANDREW L	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2112	

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
3 MONTHS	12/28/2006	ELECTRONIC

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Notice of this Office communication was sent electronically on the above-indicated "Notification Date" and has a shortened statutory period for reply of 3 MONTHS from 12/28/2006.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

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Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/713,288

Applicant(s)

WU ET AL.

Examiner

Andrew Tank

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 14 November 2003.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-61 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-61 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 14 November 2003 is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☒ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

This action is in response to the original filing of November 14th, 2003. Claims 1-61 are pending and have been considered below.

1. Examiner's Note: The Applicant recites methods for a controlled non-proportional scaling display. The examiner notes that this display is a 2-axis system, defined as either x-y or horizontal-vertical. As such, the method acting in the horizontal direction is the same method when acted in the vertical direction, with the only change being the position of the axes. The examiner will therefore group the preambles of claim 1 (horizontal) and claim 22 (y axis), and claim 8 (horizontal) and claim 27 (y axis) when considering those claims below.
2. Examiner's Note. The Applicant appears to be attempting to invoke 35 U.S.C. 112 6th paragraph in Claims 55-61 by using "means-plus-function" language. However, the Examiner notes that the only "means" for performing these cited functions in the specification appears to be computer program modules. While the claims pass the first test of the three-prong test used to determine invocation of paragraph 6, since no other specific structural limitations are disclosed in the specification, the claims do not meet the other tests of the three-prong test. Therefore, 35 U.S.C. 112 6th paragraph has not been invoked when considering these claims below.

Drawings

1. The drawings are objected to because Fig. 14 is not labeled in the same font as the other Fig. Labels and reference characters 1408(1), 1408(2), 1436(1), 1436(2) are shown as 1408(1, 1408(2, 1436(1, 1436(2. Corrected drawing sheets in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d) are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. Any amended replacement drawing sheet should include all of the figures appearing on the immediate prior version of the sheet, even if only one figure is being amended. The figure or figure number of an amended drawing should not be labeled as "amended." If a drawing figure is to be canceled, the appropriate figure must be removed from the replacement sheet, and where necessary, the remaining figures must be renumbered and appropriate changes made to the brief description of the several views of the drawings for consistency. Additional replacement sheets may be necessary to show the renumbering of the remaining figures. Each drawing sheet submitted after the filing date of an application must be labeled in the top margin as either "Replacement Sheet" or "New Sheet" pursuant to 37 CFR 1.121(d). If the changes are not accepted by the examiner, the applicant will be notified and informed of any required corrective action in the next Office action. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

2. The drawings are objected to as failing to comply with 37 CFR 1.84(p)(5) because they include the following reference character(s) not mentioned in the description: 702, 800a, 800b, 900, 1000a, 1000b, 1100, 1200, 1300. Corrected drawing sheets in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d), or amendment to the specification to add the reference character(s) in the description in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(b) are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. Any amended replacement drawing sheet should include all of

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the figures appearing on the immediate prior version of the sheet, even if only one figure is being amended. Each drawing sheet submitted after the filing date of an application must be labeled in the top margin as either "Replacement Sheet" or "New Sheet" pursuant to 37 CFR 1.121(d). If the changes are not accepted by the examiner, the applicant will be notified and informed of any required corrective action in the next Office action. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

Specification

3. The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities:
 - a. [0006]: Line 1: "Figures 1a and 1b show a display screen.." The figures being referred to by paragraph [0006] are actually labeled as Figure 1.
 - b. [0032]: Line 5: "by a distance labeled as 'limousine stretch' on automobile 104.." This label is shown as Limousine Distance on Fig. 1.
 - c. [0034]: Line 1-2: "..is marked at the limousine point (Limousine, 0).." (Limousine, 0) is not shown on original screen 200a. Line 6-7: "Object 204a is to the right of limousine line 206a, object 206a straddles.." The limousine line is previously labeled as 202a.
 - d. [0063]: Lines 11-12: "Each client 1408(j) can receive.." The label 1408(j) should read 1408(J).
 - e. [0072]: Line 2: "can enable client 1408(j) to receive.." The label 1408(j) should read 1408(J).

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Objections

4. Claims 7, 11, 13-14, 21, 26, 30, 32-33, and 40 are objected to under 37 CFR 1.75(c), as being of improper dependent form for failing to further limit the subject matter of a previous claim. Applicant is required to cancel the claim(s), or amend the claim(s) to place the claim(s) in proper dependent form, or rewrite the claim(s) in independent form.

f. Claims 7, 21, 26, and 40: Claims 7, 21, 26 and 40 refer to parent claims 1, 8, 23, and 27, respectively. Since claims 1, 8, 23, and 27 are independent method claims, the limitations introduced by 7, 21, 26, and 40 of computer readable media fail to further limit the method steps of their respective parent claims.

g. Claims 11 and 30: Claims 11 and 30 refer to parent claims 1 and 27, respectively. They both introduce the limitation of the original and target screens each having opposing top and bottom edges with a respective height there between and opposing left and right edges with a respective width there between. However, both claims 1 and 27 introduce a method comprising a substantially rectangular original and target screen. The examiner notes that the term 'substantially rectangular' is already defined as having the limitation introduced by claims 11 and 30. Therefore, claims 11 and 30 fail to limit their respective parent claims.

h. Claims 13-14 and 32-33: Claims 13-14 refer to parent claim 8 and claims 32-33 refer to parent claim 27. Claims 13 and 32 introduce the limitation of the original graphic data object having opposing top and bottom edges with a respective height there between each being respectively parallel to and having respective distance from the opposing top

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and bottom edges of the original screen. However, both claims 8 and 27 introduce a method compromising a substantially rectangular original graphic data object. The examiner notes that the term 'substantially rectangular' is already defined as having the limitations introduced by claims 13 and 32 and therefore, claims 13 and 32 fail to limit their respective parent claims. Claims 14 and 33 introduce the limitation of the original graphic data object having opposing left and right edges with a respective width there between each being respectively parallel to and having respective distance from the opposing left and right edges of the original screen. However, both claims 8 and 27 introduce a method compromising a substantially rectangular original graphic data object. The examiner notes that the term 'substantially rectangular' is already defined as having the limitations introduced by claims 14 and 33 and therefore, claims 14 and 33 fail to limit their respective parent claims.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

5. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

6. Claims 10, 28, and 29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

- i. Claim 10: Applicant claims in lines 2-3, "another said original graphic object having a left edge to the left of the perpendicular line;" However, based on the specification disclosed by Applicant, said another said original graphic "...object 208a is

to the right of limousine line 202a.” (Specification [0034] lines 7-8). Also shown by Fig. 2a, object 208a is clearly to the right of the limousine line, having a left edge to the right of the perpendicular line. It is vague and indefinite what Applicant is trying to claim in claim 10. For the current prosecution, the examiner will interpret “another said original graphic object having a left edge to the left of the perpendicular line;” as “another said original graphic object having a left edge to the right of the perpendicular line;”.

j. Claim 28: Applicant claims in lines 2-3, “another said original graphic object having a top edge above of the perpendicular line;”. However, based on the specification disclosed by Applicant, said another said original graphic (Fig. 4a-4b “408a” “408b”) is further acted on by a stretch distance not disclosed by Applicant in claim 28. For the current prosecution, the examiner will interpret “another said original graphic object having a top edge above of the perpendicular line;” as “another said original graphic object having a top edge below the perpendicular line;”.

k. Claim 29: Applicant claims in lines 2-3, “another said original graphic object having a top edge below the perpendicular line;”. Applicant further claims in lines 9-10, a stretch distance being added to the height of said another said target graphic data object. However, based on the specification disclosed by Applicant, said another said original graphic (Fig. 4a-4b “404a” “404b”) is not acted on by a stretch distance. For the current prosecution, the examiner will interpret “another said original graphic object having a top edge below the perpendicular line;” as “another said original graphic object having a bottom edge above of the perpendicular line;”.

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7. Claim 3 recites the limitation "the height ratio" in line 2. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim. Claim 3 is a child claim of claim 1 as defined by the language in claim 3. There is no reference to a height ratio in claim 1. For the remainder of prosecution, the examiner will interpret the height ratio in claim 3 as reading into claim 2, thereby causing claim 3 to be dependent on claim 2 instead of 1.

8. Claims 16, 35, 43, and 50 recite the limitation: "wherein the repositioning". There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claims. For the remainder of prosecution, the examiner will interpret "repositioning" as "reformatting" for which there is antecedent basis.

9. Claim 60 recites the limitation "wherein the means for reformatting further..". There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim. For the remainder of prosecution, the examiner will interpret claim 60 as being dependent on claim 59, which then provides the limit sufficient antecedent basis.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

10. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

11. Claims 1-61 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US 5,760,772 (Austin) in view of US 6,456,305 (Qureshi et al.).

1. Claims 1 and 55-57: Austin discloses a method comprising, when a substantially rectangular target screen (Austin col 3 lines 62-66 "window") has a different aspect ratio

(Austin col 5 lines 44-45 “resized to a height 1.5 times it’s original height”) than a substantially rectangular original screen (Austin abstract lines 1-3 “resize the parent window”, changes in dimensions of a window is equivalent in changes in changes in screen) that has a resizing point along a horizontal axis thereof such that a perpendicular line there from intersects an original graphic data object (Austin Fig.1, col 6 lines 50-61, anchor position A_x59) thereon: adding a stretch distance to the width of the target graphic data object on the target screen (Austin col 8 lines 60-62). However, Austin does not explicitly disclose the target screen being proportionately wider than the original. Austin does further disclose that “Parent windows can be resizable..” (Austin col 1 line 36). One of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the present invention would know that a resizing a window means changing pixel lengths and widths e.g. 640x480, 500x500, 120x80, and that a screen is a display of pixels. It would be obvious then that a parent window that is resizable could take on a first aspect ratio, e.g. 640x480, and then expand into a different aspect ratio, e.g. 1280x720 (proportionally wider). Austin does not disclose a method for proportionately increasing the size of the graphic data object to obtain a target graphic data object on the target screen. Qureshi et al. disclose a method for proportionately increasing the height, width, and font size of a object (Qureshi et al. Fig.10B 266-273, “employing a scaling factor”). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to proportionately increase the size of the original graphic data object in Austin to obtain a target graphic data object on the target screen. One would have been motivated to include this method in order to prevent distortion of the original image and maintain readability for the user.

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m. Claim 2: Austin and Qureshi et al. disclose the method as in claim 1 above, and Qureshi et al. further discloses using a height ratio of the target screen to the original screen in order to calculate the proportionately increased size (Qureshi et al. Fig.10B 264). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the height ratio to proportionately increase the size of the original graphic object in the system disclosed by Austin and Qureshi et al. One would have been motivated to use the height ratio in order to properly utilize the new space available and prevent distortion of the original graphic object.

n. Claim 3: Austin and Qureshi et al. disclose the method as in claim 2 above, and while Austin does not specifically disclose using a stretch distance that is a result of the height ratio, width or the original screen, and the width of the target screen, Austin does disclose using stretch distances calculated from anchors to the same effect (Austin col 8 lines 42-67, col 9 lines 1-11). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the anchor method disclosed by Austin to achieve the method of adding stretch distances to the target graphic object. One would have been motivated to use Austin's method to have greater flexibility in stretch distances and to allow the target graphic object to maintain reasonable positions within the target window.

o. Claim 4: Austin and Qureshi et al. disclose the method as in claim 1 above, and Qureshi et al. further discloses using a width ratio of the target screen to the original screen in order to calculate the proportionately increased size (Qureshi et al. Fig.10B 262). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the

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time the invention was made to use the width ratio to proportionately increase the size of the original graphic object in the system disclosed by Austin and Qureshi et al. One would have been motivated to use the width ratio in order to properly utilize the new space available and prevent distortion of the original graphic object.

p. Claim 5: Austin and Qureshi et al. disclose the method as in claim 4 above, and while Austin does not specifically disclose using a stretch distance that is a result of the width ratio, height of the original screen, and the height of the target screen, Austin does disclose using stretch distances calculated from anchors to the same effect (Austin col 8 lines 42-67, col 9 lines 1-11). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the anchor method disclosed by Austin to achieve the method of adding stretch distances to the target graphic object. One would have been motivated to use Austin's method to have greater flexibility in stretch distances and to allow the target graphic object to maintain reasonable positions within the target window.

q. Claim 6: Austin and Qureshi et al. disclose the method as in claim 1 above, but do not explicitly disclose increasing the size of the target graphic object by rounding to an integer value the coordinates of the target graphic object on the target screen. However, Official Notice is taken that it is old and well known in the graphic display arts to round display values to integers in order to display on an integer pixel display system. Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the present invention was made to round the calculated coordinate values of the target graphic object to round up to the nearest integer value. One would have been motivated

to round up to the nearest integer value in order to display on a pixel-based display system and to prevent distortion of the target graphic object by decreasing the size of the object. Qureshi et al. further disclose outputting a display that includes the target graphic object on the target screen (Qureshi et al. col 5 lines 10-15). Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the present invention was made to display the target graphic object on the target screen. One would have been motivated to display this object in order to convey information to a user.

r. Claim 7: Austin and Qureshi et al. disclose the method as in claim 1 above, and Qureshi et al. further disclose a computer readable media having computer readable instructions thereon which, when executed by a computer, implement the method of claim 1 (Qureshi et al. col 5 lines 41-45). Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the present invention was made to implement the method of claim 1 on a computer readable media. One would have been motivated to place these method instructions on a computer readable media in order to execute said method.

s. Claim 8: Austin discloses a method comprising, when a substantially rectangular target screen (Austin col 3 lines 62-66 "window") has a different aspect ratio (Austin col 5 lines 44-45 "resized to a height 1.5 times it's original height") than a substantially rectangular original screen (Austin abstract lines 1-3 "resize the parent window", changes in dimensions of a window is equivalent in changes in changes in screen) that has a resizing point along a horizontal axis thereof such that a perpendicular line there from intersects a substantially rectangular (Austin col 3 lines 62-66 "window") original

graphic data object (Austin Fig.1, col 6 lines 50-61, anchor position A_x59) thereon:

adding a stretch distance to the width of the target graphic data object on the target screen (Austin col 8 lines 60-62). However, Austin does not explicitly disclose the target screen being proportionately wider than the original. Austin does further disclose that "Parent windows can be resizable.." (Austin col 1 line 36). One of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the present invention would know that a resizing a window means changing pixel lengths and widths e.g. 640x480, 500x500, 120x80, and that a screen is a display of pixels. It would be obvious then that a parent window that is resizable could take on a first aspect ratio, e.g. 640x480, and then expand into a different aspect ratio, e.g. 1280x720 (proportionally wider). While Austin does not specifically disclose using a stretch distance that is a result of the height ratio, width or the original screen, and the width of the target screen, Austin does disclose using stretch distances calculated from anchors to the same effect (Austin col 8 lines 42-67, col 9 lines 1-11). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the anchor method disclosed by Austin to achieve the method of adding stretch distances to the target graphic object. One would have been motivated to use Austin's method to have greater flexibility in stretch distances and to allow the target graphic object to maintain reasonable positions within the target window. Austin does not disclose a method for multiplying each of the height, width, distance from top edge, and distance from left edge of the graphic data object by a height ratio of the target screen height to the original screen height to obtain a target graphic data object on the target screen. Qureshi et al. disclose a method for proportionately increasing the height, width,

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and font size of a object (Qureshi et al. Fig.10B 266-273, "employing a scaling factor") by a scaling factor calculated from a height comparison (Qureshi et al. Fig.10b 264).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to proportionately increase the size of the original graphic data object in Austin by a height ratio in order to obtain a target graphic data object on the target screen. One would have been motivated to include this method in order to prevent distortion of the original image, maintain readability for the user, and maximize utilization of available space.

t. Claim 9: Austin and Qureshi et al. disclose the method of claim 8 above, and Austin further discloses another original graphic data object having a right edge to the left of the perpendicular line (Austin Fig.1 child window 100). Qureshi et al. further disclose a method for proportionately increasing the height, width, and font size of an object (Qureshi et al. Fig.10B 266-273, "employing a scaling factor") by a scaling factor calculated from a height comparison (Qureshi et al. Fig.10b 264). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to proportionately increase the size of the said another original graphic data object by a height ratio in order to obtain another target graphic data object on the target screen. One would have been motivated to include this method in order to prevent distortion of the original image, maintain readability for the user, and maximize utilization of available space.

u. Claim 10: Austin and Qureshi et al. disclose the method of claim 8 above, and Austin further discloses another said original graphic object having a left edge to the right

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of the perpendicular line (Austin Fig.1 child window 30). Qureshi et al. further disclose a method for proportionately increasing the height, width, and font size of an object (Qureshi et al. Fig.10B 266-273, "employing a scaling factor") by a scaling factor calculated from a height comparison (Qureshi et al. Fig.10b 264). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to proportionately increase the size of the said another original graphic data object by a height ratio in order to obtain another target graphic data object on the target screen. One would have been motivated to include this method in order to prevent distortion of the original image, maintain readability for the user, and maximize utilization of available space. Austin also further discloses the adding of a stretch distance to the width of said another target graphic data object on the target screen (Austin col 8 lines 60-62).

v. Claim 11: Austin and Qureshi et al. disclose the method of claim 8 above, and Austin further discloses the original and target screens each have opposing top and bottom edges with a respective height there between and opposing left and right edges with a respective width there between (Austin col 3 lines 62-66 "window").

w. Claim 12: Austin and Qureshi et al. disclose the method of claim 8 above, and Austin further discloses the original graphic data object on the original screen as being designated disproportionately resizable (Austin col 7 lines 32-38).

x. Claim 13: Austin and Qureshi et al. disclose the method of claim 8 above, and Austin further discloses the original graphic data object has opposing top and bottom edges with a respective height there between each being respectively parallel to and

having a respective distance from the opposing top and bottom edges of the original screen (Austin col 3 lines 60-66 "child window").

y. Claim 14: Austin and Qureshi et al. disclose the method of claim 8 above, and Austin further discloses the original graphic data object has opposing left and right edges with a respective width there between each being respectively parallel to and having a respective distance from the opposing left and right edges of the original screen (Austin col 3 lines 60-66 "child window").

z. Claim 15: Austin and Qureshi et al. disclose the method of claim 8 above, and Qureshi et al. further disclose obtaining graphic characteristics for and text attached to the original graphic data object on the original screen (Qureshi et al. col 12 lines 1-13, lines 35-42); reformatting the attached text to correspond to the target graphic data object on the target screen (Qureshi et al. col 13 lines 41-52); and applying the graphic characteristics for the original graphic data object on the original screen on the target graphic data object on the target screen (Qureshi et al. col 15 lines 27-35). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include said characteristic and text reformatting and application steps in the present method. One would have been motivated to include these steps in order to preserve the originally disclosed information and properties so that the creator of the said text and characteristics conveys the same information to the end user independent of size.

aa. Claim 16: Austin and Qureshi et al. disclose the method of claim 15 above, and Qureshi et al. further disclose the reformatting further comprising maintaining the attached text within the confines of the rectangular graphic object (Qureshi et al. col 15

lines 11-20). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to maintain the attached text within the confines of the rectangular graphic object. One would have been motivated to reformat the text in such a way as to preserve the integrity of the information conveyed by the text before and after the size increase of the original graphic data object.

bb. Claims 17-19: Austin and Qureshi et al. disclose the method of claim 15 above, and Qureshi et al. further disclose obtaining different characteristics of slide presentations (Qureshi et al. col 12 lines 1-13, lines 35-42). One having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would understand that the different characteristics of a slide presentation include fill patterns, color designation, and border styles. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to maintain these characteristics after the size change conducted by the present method. One would have been motivated to maintain these features in order to preserve the originally disclosed information and properties, so that the creator of the said text and characteristics conveys the same information to the end user independent of size.

cc. Claim 20: Austin and Qureshi et al. disclose the method of claim 8 above, but do not explicitly disclose increasing the size of the target graphic object by rounding to an integer value the coordinates of the target graphic object on the target screen. However, Official Notice is taken that it is old and well known in the graphic display arts to round display values to integers in order to display on an integer pixel display system. Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the present invention was made to round the calculated coordinate values of the target

graphic object to round up to the nearest integer value. One would have been motivated to round up to the nearest integer value in order to display on a pixel-based display system and to prevent distortion of the target graphic object by decreasing the size of the object. Qureshi et al. further disclose outputting a display that includes the target graphic object on the target screen (Qureshi et al. col 5 lines 10-15). Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the present invention was made to display the target graphic object on the target screen. One would have been motivated to display this object in order to convey information to a user.

dd. Claim 21: Austin and Qureshi et al. disclose the method of claim 8 above, and Qureshi et al. further disclose a computer readable media having computer readable instructions thereon which, when executed by a computer, implement the method of claim 8 (Qureshi et al. col 5 lines 41-45). Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the present invention was made to implement the method of claim 8 on a computer readable media. One would have been motivated to place these method instructions on a computer readable media in order to execute said method.

ee. Claims 22 and 58: Austin discloses a method comprising, when a substantially rectangular target screen (Austin col 3 lines 62-66 "window") has a different aspect ratio (Austin col 5 lines 44-45 "resized to a height 1.5 times it's original height") than a substantially rectangular original screen (Austin abstract lines 1-3 "resize the parent window", changes in dimensions of a window is equivalent in changes in changes in screen) that has a resizing point along a y axis thereof such that a perpendicular line there

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from intersects an original graphic data object (Austin Fig.1, col 6 lines 50-61, anchor position A_x59) thereon: adding a stretch distance to the height of the target graphic data object on the target screen (Austin col 8 lines 60-62). However, Austin does not explicitly disclose the target screen being proportionately higher than the original. Austin does further disclose that "Parent windows can be resizable.." (Austin col 1 line 36). One of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the present invention would know that a resizing a window means changing pixel lengths and widths e.g. 640x480, 500x500, 120x80, and that a screen is a display of pixels. It would be obvious then that a parent window that is resizable could take on a first aspect ratio, e.g. 640x480, and then expand into a different aspect ratio, e.g. 720x1280 (proportionally higher). Austin does not disclose a method for proportionately increasing the size of the graphic data object to obtain a target graphic data object on the target screen. Qureshi et al. disclose a method for proportionately increasing the height, width, and font size of a object (Qureshi et al. Fig.10B 266-273, "employing a scaling factor"). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to proportionately increase the size of the original graphic data object in Austin to obtain a target graphic data object on the target screen. One would have been motivated to include this method in order to prevent distortion of the original image and maintain readability for the user.

ff. Claim 23: Austin and Qureshi et al. disclose a method as in claim 22 above, and Qureshi et al. further discloses using a width ratio of the target screen to the original screen in order to calculate the proportionately increased size (Qureshi et al. Fig.10B 262). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the

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time the invention was made to use the height ratio to proportionately increase the size of the original graphic object in the system disclosed by Austin and Qureshi et al. One would have been motivated to use the height ratio in order to properly utilize the new space available and prevent distortion of the original graphic object.

gg. Claim 24: Austin and Qureshi et al. disclose a method as in claim 23 above, and while Austin does not specifically disclose using a stretch distance that is a result of the width ratio, height or the original screen, and the height of the target screen, Austin does disclose using stretch distances calculated from anchors to the same effect (Austin col 8 lines 42-67, col 9 lines 1-11). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the anchor method disclosed by Austin to achieve the method of adding stretch distances to the target graphic object. One would have been motivated to use Austin's method to have greater flexibility in stretch distances and to allow the target graphic object to maintain reasonable positions within the target window.

hh. Claim 25: Austin and Qureshi et al. disclose the method of claim 23 above, but do not explicitly disclose increasing the size of the target graphic object by rounding to an integer value the coordinates of the target graphic object on the target screen. However, Official Notice is taken that it is old and well known in the graphic display arts to round display values to integers in order to display on an integer pixel display system. Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the present invention was made to round the calculated coordinate values of the target graphic object to round up to the nearest integer value. One would have been motivated

to round up to the nearest integer value in order to display on a pixel-based display system and to prevent distortion of the target graphic object by decreasing the size of the object. Qureshi et al. further disclose outputting a display that includes the target graphic object on the target screen (Qureshi et al. col 5 lines 10-15). Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the present invention was made to display the target graphic object on the target screen. One would have been motivated to display this object in order to convey information to a user.

ii. Claim 26: Austin and Qureshi et al. disclose the method of claim 23 above, and Qureshi et al. further disclose a computer readable media having computer readable instructions thereon which, when executed by a computer, implement the method of claim 23 (Qureshi et al. col 5 lines 41-45). Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the present invention was made to implement the method of claim 23 on a computer readable media. One would have been motivated to place these method instructions on a computer readable media in order to execute said method.

jj. Claim 27: Austin discloses a method comprising, when a substantially rectangular target screen (Austin col 3 lines 62-66 "window") has a different aspect ratio (Austin col 5 lines 44-45 "resized to a height 1.5 times it's original height") than a substantially rectangular original screen (Austin abstract lines 1-3 "resize the parent window", changes in dimensions of a window is equivalent in changes in changes in screen) that has a resizing point along a y axis thereof such that a perpendicular line there from intersects a substantially rectangular (Austin col 3 lines 62-66 "window") original graphic data object

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(Austin Fig.1, col 6 lines 50-61, anchor position A_x59) thereon: adding a stretch distance to the height of the target graphic data object on the target screen (Austin col 8 lines 60-62). However, Austin does not explicitly disclose the target screen being proportionately higher than the original. Austin does further disclose that "Parent windows can be resizable.." (Austin col 1 line 36). One of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the present invention would know that a resizing a window means changing pixel lengths and widths e.g. 640x480, 500x500, 120x80, and that a screen is a display of pixels. It would be obvious then that a parent window that is resizable could take on a first aspect ratio, e.g. 640x480, and then expand into a different aspect ratio, e.g. 720x1280 (proportionally higher). While Austin does not specifically disclose using a stretch distance that is a result of the width ratio, height of the original screen, and the height of the target screen, Austin does disclose using stretch distances calculated from anchors to the same effect (Austin col 8 lines 42-67, col 9 lines 1-11). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the anchor method disclosed by Austin to achieve the method of adding stretch distances to the target graphic object. One would have been motivated to use Austin's method to have greater flexibility in stretch distances and to allow the target graphic object to maintain reasonable positions within the target window. Austin does not disclose a method for multiplying each of the height, width, distance from top edge, and distance from left edge of the graphic data object by a width ratio of the target screen width to the original screen width to obtain a target graphic data object on the target screen. Qureshi et al. disclose a method for proportionately increasing the height, width, and font size of a object

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(Qureshi et al. Fig.10B 266-273, "employing a scaling factor") by a scaling factor calculated from a width comparison (Qureshi et al. Fig.10b 262). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to proportionately increase the size of the original graphic data object in Austin by a width ratio in order to obtain a target graphic data object on the target screen. One would have been motivated to include this method in order to prevent distortion of the original image, maintain readability for the user, and maximize utilization of available space.

kk. Claim 28: Austin and Qureshi et al. disclose the method of claim 27 above, and Austin further discloses the original screen including another said original graphic data object having a top edge below the perpendicular line (Austin Fig.1 child window 100). Qureshi et al. disclose a method for proportionately increasing the height, width, and font size of a object (Qureshi et al. Fig.10B 266-273, "employing a scaling factor") by a scaling factor calculated from a width comparison (Qureshi et al. Fig.10b 262). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to proportionately increase the size of the said another original graphic data object in Austin by a width ratio in order to obtain another target graphic data object on the target screen. One would have been motivated to include this method in order to prevent distortion of the said another original image, maintain readability for the user, and maximize utilization of available space.

ll. Claim 29: Austin and Qureshi et al. disclose the method of claim 27 above, and Austin further discloses another said original graphic object having a bottom edge above

of the perpendicular line (Austin Fig.1 child window 40). Qureshi et al. further disclose a method for proportionately increasing the height, width, and font size of an object (Qureshi et al. Fig.10B 266-273, "employing a scaling factor") by a scaling factor calculated from a width comparison (Qureshi et al. Fig.10b 262). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to proportionately increase the size of the said another original graphic data object by a width ratio in order to obtain another target graphic data object on the target screen. One would have been motivated to include this method in order to prevent distortion of the another original image, maintain readability for the user, and maximize utilization of available space. Austin also further discloses the adding of a stretch distance to the height of said another target graphic data object on the target screen (Austin col 8 lines 60-62).

mm. Claim 30: Austin and Qureshi et al. disclose the method of claim 27 above, and Austin further discloses the original and target screens each have opposing top and bottom edges with a respective height there between and opposing left and right edges with a respective width there between (Austin col 3 lines 62-66 "window").

nn. Claim 31: Austin and Qureshi et al. disclose the method of claim 27 above, and Austin further discloses the original graphic data object on the original screen as being designated disproportionately resizable (Austin col 7 lines 32-38).

oo. Claim 32: Austin and Qureshi et al. disclose the method of claim 27 above, and Austin further discloses the original graphic data object has opposing top and bottom edges with a respective height there between each being respectively parallel to and

having a respective distance from the opposing top and bottom edges of the original screen (Austin col 3 lines 60-66 "child window").

pp. Claim 33: Austin and Qureshi et al. disclose the method of claim 27 above, and Austin further discloses the original graphic data object has opposing left and right edges with a respective width there between each being respectively parallel to and having a respective distance from the opposing left and right edges of the original screen (Austin col 3 lines 60-66 "child window").

qq. Claim 34: Austin and Qureshi et al. disclose the method of claim 27 above, and Qureshi et al. further disclose obtaining graphic characteristics for and text attached to the original graphic data object on the original screen (Qureshi et al. col 12 lines 1-13, lines 35-42); reformatting the attached text to correspond to the target graphic data object on the target screen (Qureshi et al. col 13 lines 41-52); and applying the graphic characteristics for the original graphic data object on the original screen on the target graphic data object on the target screen (Qureshi et al. col 15 lines 27-35). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include said characteristic and text reformatting and application steps in the present method. One would have been motivated to include these steps in order to preserve the originally disclosed information and properties so that the creator of the said text and characteristics conveys the same information to the end user independent of size.

rr. Claim 35: Austin and Qureshi et al. disclose the method of claim 34 above, and Qureshi et al. further disclose the reformatting further comprising maintaining the attached text within the confines of the rectangular graphic object (Qureshi et al. col 15

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lines 11-20). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to maintain the attached text within the confines of the rectangular graphic object. One would have been motivated to reformat the text in such a way as to preserve the integrity of the information conveyed by the text before and after the size increase of the original graphic data object.

ss. Claims 36-38: Austin and Qureshi et al. disclose the method of claim 34 above, and Qureshi et al. further disclose obtaining different characteristics of slide presentations (Qureshi et al. col 12 lines 1-13, lines 35-42). One having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would understand that the different characteristics of a slide presentation include fill patterns, color designation, and border styles. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to maintain these characteristics after the size change conducted by the present method. One would have been motivated to maintain these features in order to preserve the originally disclosed information and properties, so that the creator of the said text and characteristics conveys the same information to the end user independent of size.

tt. Claim 39: Austin and Qureshi et al. disclose the method of claim 27 above, but do not explicitly disclose increasing the size of the target graphic object by rounding to an integer value the coordinates of the target graphic object on the target screen. However, Official Notice is taken that it is old and well known in the graphic display arts to round display values to integers in order to display on an integer pixel display system. Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the present invention was made to round the calculated coordinate values of the target

graphic object to round up to the nearest integer value. One would have been motivated to round up to the nearest integer value in order to display on a pixel-based display system and to prevent distortion of the target graphic object by decreasing the size of the object. Qureshi et al. further disclose outputting a display that includes the target graphic object on the target screen (Qureshi et al. col 5 lines 10-15). Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the present invention was made to display the target graphic object on the target screen. One would have been motivated to display this object in order to convey information to a user.

uu. Claim 40: Austin and Qureshi et al. disclose the method of claim 27 above, and Qureshi et al. further disclose a computer readable media having computer readable instructions thereon which, when executed by a computer, implement the method of claim 23 (Qureshi et al. col 5 lines 41-45). Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the present invention was made to implement the method of claim 23 on a computer readable media. One would have been motivated to place these method instructions on a computer readable media in order to execute said method.

vv. Claims 41 and 48 (The examiner notes that while the language of these claims are different, they are functionally the same): Austin discloses a computer readable media (Austin col 17 lines 51) comprising computer-readable instructions which, when executed by a computer, performs steps that include: when an original screen is to be transformed into a target screen of a different aspect ratio (Austin abstract lines 1-3 “resize the parent window”, changes in dimensions of a window is equivalent in changes

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in changes in screen), wherein: the original and target screens each have opposing top and bottom edges with a respective height there between and opposing left and right edges with a respective width there between (Austin col 3 lines 60-66 "window"); an original graphic data object on the original screen is designated as being disproportionately resizable (Austin col 7 lines 32-33); the original graphic data object has opposing top and bottom edges with a respective height there between each being respectively parallel to and having a respective distance from the opposing top and bottom edges of the original screen (Austin col 3 lines 60-66 "window"); and the original graphic data object has opposing left and right edges with a respective width there between each being respectively parallel to and having a respective distance from the opposing left and right edges of the original screen (Austin col 3 lines 60-66 "window"). Austin does not explicitly disclose the target screen being proportionately wider than the original. Austin does further disclose that "Parent windows can be resizable.." (Austin col 1 line 36). One of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the present invention would know that a resizing a window means changing pixel lengths and widths e.g. 640x480, 500x500, 120x80, and that a screen is a display of pixels. It would be obvious then that a parent window that is resizable could take on a first aspect ratio, e.g. 640x480, and then expand into a different aspect ratio, e.g. 1280x720 (proportionally wider). Austin does not disclose that when the target screen is proportionately wider than the original screen and a resizing point is along a x axis of the original screen such that a perpendicular line there from intersects the original graphic data object (Austin Fig.1, col 6 lines 50-61, anchor position A_x59): multiplying each of the height, width, distance from the top edge,

and distance from the left edge of the original graphic data object by a height ratio of the target screen height to the original screen height to obtain a target graphic data object on the target screen. Qureshi et al. disclose a method for proportionately increasing the height, width, and font size of a object (Qureshi et al. Fig.10B 266-273, “employing a scaling factor”) by a scaling factor calculated from a height comparison (Qureshi et al. Fig.10b 264). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to proportionately increase the size of the original graphic data object in Austin by a height ratio in order to obtain a target graphic data object on the target screen. One would have been motivated to include this method in order to prevent distortion of the original image, maintain readability for the user, and maximize utilization of available space. While Austin does not specifically disclose using a stretch distance that is a result of the height ratio, width or the original screen, and the width of the target screen, Austin does disclose using stretch distances calculated from anchors to the same effect (Austin col 8 lines 42-67, col 9 lines 1-11). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the anchor method disclosed by Austin to achieve the method of adding stretch distances to the target graphic object. One would have been motivated to use Austin’s method to have greater flexibility in stretch distances and to allow the target graphic object to maintain reasonable positions within the target window. Austin does disclose adding the stretch distance to the width of the target graphic data object on the target screen (Austin col 8 lines 60-62); when the target screen is proportionately higher than the original screen and a resizing point is along a y axis of the original screen such

that the perpendicular line intersects the original graphic data object: multiplying each of the height, width, distance from the top edge, and distance from the left edge of the original graphic data object by a width ratio of the target screen width to the original screen width to obtain a target graphic data object on the target screen; calculating a stretch distance by subtracting the product of the width ratio and the height of the original screen from the height of the target screen; and adding the stretch distance to the height of the target graphic data object on the target screen. Austin does not explicitly disclose the target screen being proportionately higher than the original. Austin does further disclose that "Parent windows can be resizable.." (Austin col 1 line 36). One of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the present invention would know that a resizing a window means changing pixel lengths and widths e.g. 640x480, 500x500, 120x80, and that a screen is a display of pixels. It would be obvious then that a parent window that is resizable could take on a first aspect ratio, e.g. 640x480, and then expand into a different aspect ratio, e.g. 720x1280 (proportionally higher). Austin does not disclose that when the target screen is proportionately higher than the original screen and a resizing point is along a y axis of the original screen such that a perpendicular line there from intersects the original graphic data object (Austin Fig.1, col 6 lines 50-61, anchor position A_y40): multiplying each of the height, width, distance from the top edge, and distance from the left edge of the original graphic data object by a width ratio of the target screen width to the original screen width to obtain a target graphic data object on the target screen.

Qureshi et al. disclose a method for proportionately increasing the height, width, and font size of a object (Qureshi et al. Fig.10B 266-273, "employing a scaling factor") by a

scaling factor calculated from a width comparison (Qureshi et al. Fig.10b 262).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to proportionately increase the size of the original graphic data object in Austin by a width ratio in order to obtain a target graphic data object on the target screen. One would have been motivated to include this method in order to prevent distortion of the original image, maintain readability for the user, and maximize utilization of available space. While Austin does not specifically disclose using a stretch distance that is a result of the width ratio, height of the original screen, and the height of the target screen, Austin does disclose using stretch distances calculated from anchors to the same effect (Austin col 8 lines 42-67, col 9 lines 1-11). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the anchor method disclosed by Austin to achieve the method of adding stretch distances to the target graphic object. One would have been motivated to use Austin's method to have greater flexibility in stretch distances and to allow the target graphic object to maintain reasonable positions within the target window. Austin does disclose adding the stretch distance to the height of the target graphic data object on the target screen (Austin col 8 lines 60-62).

ww. Claims 42 and 49: Austin and Qureshi et al. disclose the method of claim 41 above, and Qureshi et al. further disclose obtaining graphic characteristics for and text attached to the original graphic data object on the original screen (Qureshi et al. col 12 lines 1-13, lines 35-42); reformatting the attached text to correspond to the target graphic data object on the target screen (Qureshi et al. col 13 lines 41-52); and applying the

graphic characteristics for the original graphic data object on the original screen on the target graphic data object on the target screen (Qureshi et al. col 15 lines 27-35).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include said characteristic and text reformatting and application steps in the present method. One would have been motivated to include these steps in order to preserve the originally disclosed information and properties so that the creator of the said text and characteristics conveys the same information to the end user independent of size.

xx. Claims 43 and 50: Austin and Qureshi et al. disclose the method of claim 42 above, and Qureshi et al. further disclose the reformatting further compromising maintaining the attached text within the confines of the rectangular graphic object (Qureshi et al. col 15 lines 11-20). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to maintain the attached text within the confines of the rectangular graphic object. One would have been motivated to reformat the text in such a way as to preserve the integrity of the information conveyed by the text before and after the size increase of the original graphic data object.

yy. Claims 44-46 and 51-53: Austin and Qureshi et al. disclose the method of claim 42 above, and Qureshi et al. further disclose obtaining different characteristics of slide presentations (Qureshi et al. col 12 lines 1-13, lines 35-42). One having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would understand that the different characteristics of a slide presentation include fill patterns, color designation, and border styles. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of

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the invention was made to maintain these characteristics after the size change conducted by the present method. One would have been motivated to maintain these features in order to preserve the originally disclosed information and properties, so that the creator of the said text and characteristics conveys the same information to the end user independent of size.

zz. Claims 47 and 54: Austin and Qureshi et al. disclose the method of claim 41 above, but do not explicitly disclose increasing the size of the target graphic object by rounding to an integer value the coordinates of the target graphic object on the target screen. However, Official Notice is taken that it is old and well known in the graphic display arts to round display values to integers in order to display on an integer pixel display system. Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the present invention was made to round the calculated coordinate values of the target graphic object to round up to the nearest integer value. One would have been motivated to round up to the nearest integer value in order to display on a pixel-based display system and to prevent distortion of the target graphic object by decreasing the size of the object. Qureshi et al. further disclose outputting a display that includes the target graphic object on the target screen (Qureshi et al. col 5 lines 10-15). Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the present invention was made to display the target graphic object on the target screen. One would have been motivated to display this object in order to convey information to a user.

aaa. Claim 59: Austin and Qureshi et al. disclose the method of claim 55 above, and Qureshi et al. further disclose obtaining graphic characteristics for and text attached to the

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original graphic data object on the original screen (Qureshi et al. col 12 lines 1-13, lines 35-42); reformatting the attached text to correspond to the target graphic data object on the target screen (Qureshi et al. col 13 lines 41-52); and applying the graphic characteristics for the original graphic data object on the original screen on the target graphic data object on the target screen (Qureshi et al. col 15 lines 27-35). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include said characteristic and text reformatting and application steps in the present method. One would have been motivated to include these steps in order to preserve the originally disclosed information and properties so that the creator of the said text and characteristics conveys the same information to the end user independent of size. Qureshi et al. further disclose outputting a display that includes the target graphic object on the target screen (Qureshi et al. col 5 lines 10-15). Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the present invention was made to display the target graphic object on the target screen. One would have been motivated to display this object in order to convey information to a user.

bbb. Claim 60: Austin and Qureshi et al. disclose the method of claim 59 above, Qureshi et al. further disclose the reformatting further compromising maintaining the attached text within the confines of the rectangular graphic object (Qureshi et al. col 15 lines 11-20). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to maintain the attached text within the confines of the rectangular graphic object. One would have been motivated to reformat the text in

such a way as to preserve the integrity of the information conveyed by the text before and after the size increase of the original graphic data object.

ccc. Claim 61: Austin and Qureshi et al. disclose the method as in claim 55 above, but do not explicitly disclose increasing the size of the target graphic object by rounding to an integer value the coordinates of the target graphic object on the target screen.

However, Official Notice is taken that it is old and well known in the graphic display arts to round display values to integers in order to display on an integer pixel display system.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the present invention was made to round the calculated coordinate values of the target graphic object to round up to the nearest integer value. One would have been motivated to round up to the nearest integer value in order to display on a pixel-based display system and to prevent distortion of the target graphic object by decreasing the size of the object.

Conclusion

12. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

ddd. US Patent 5,751,283 Smith "Resizing a window and an object on a display screen".

eee. US Patent 5,754,873 Nolan "Method and apparatus for scaling a selected block of text to a preferred absolute text height and scaling the remainder of the text proportionately".

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fff. US Patent 6,064,376 Berezowski et al. "Adjustable program guide display system".

ggg. US Patent 5,734,853 Hendricks et al. "Set top terminal for cable television delivery systems".

hhh. US Patent 6,473,102 Rodden et al. "Method and system for automatically resizing and repositioning windows in response to changes in display".

iii. US Patent 7,061,545 Kweon et al. "Method for displaying menu of TV".

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Andrew Tank whose telephone number is 571-270-1692. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon - Fri (Alt. Fri Off) 0730-1700 EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, James Myhre can be reached on 571-270-1065. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

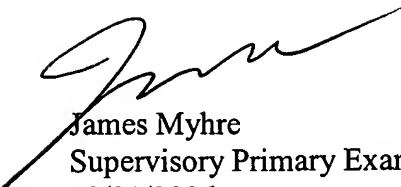
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12/21/2006



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12/21/2006